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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/578,205

05/04/2006

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EXAMINER

CLARK, GREGORY D

ART UNIT

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1794

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DELIVERY MODE

02/27/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/578,205	Applicant(s) FRIOUR ET AL.	
	Examiner GREGORY CLARK	Art Unit 1794	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>05/04/2006</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

Claims 1-18 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting over claims 1-2, 5-13 and 16-18 of copending Application No. 10563693. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not yet been patented.

The instant application claims "a mixed aluminum and silicon alkoxide only comprising hydrolyzable functions" and the copending application claims a mixture of hydrolyzable and non-hydrolyzable groups. The use of large numbers of hydrolyzable groups contributes to the inorganic nature, albeit crystalline nature, of the aluminosilicate, the presence of non-hydrolyzable groups such as (alkyl groups) contribute to the organic nature of the structure and would make it less crystalline.

It is common in the art to use aluminum alkoxides or silicon alkoxides with hydrolysable or non- hydrolysable groups and/ or mixtures in order to balance these two properties. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have used hydrolysable or non-hydrolysable groups and/ or mixtures. The usage of hydrolysable or non- hydrolysable groups is commonly used to control the crosslink density (related to film durability and absorptivity) of the aluminosilicate network whether by exclusively selecting all hydrolysable groups, all non- hydrolysable groups or a mixture of hydrolysable/non- hydrolysable groups. These hydrolysable /non-

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hydrolysable groups and the related combination thereof are well known in to the art and would be obvious.

The instant application claims the aluminum concentration used to prepare the hybrid aluminosilicate is maintained between 1.5×10^{-2} and 0.3 mol/l. The copending application claims the aluminum concentration used to prepare the hybrid aluminosilicate is maintained between 1.4×10^{-2} and 0.3 mol/l. The examiner notes that these ranges essential overlap.

Claims 1-18 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting over claims 1, 2, 5-12, 16, 23-25 of copending Application No. 10521898. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not yet been patented.

The instant application claims "a mixed aluminum and silicon alkoxide only comprising hydrolyzable functions" and the copending application claims a mixture of hydrolyzable and non-hydrolyzable groups. The use of large numbers of hydrolyzable groups contributes to the inorganic nature, albeit crystalline nature, of the aluminosilicate, the presence of non-hydrolyzable groups such as (alkyl groups) contribute to the organic nature of the structure and would make it less crystalline.

It is common in the art to use aluminum alkoxides or silicon alkoxides with hydrolysable or non- hydrolysable groups and/ or mixtures in order to balance these two properties. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have used hydrolysable or non-hydrolysable groups and/ or mixtures. The usage of

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hydrolysable or non- hydrolysable groups is commonly used to control the crosslink density (related to film durability and absorptivity) of the aluminosilicate network whether by exclusively selecting all hydrolysable groups, all non- hydrolysable groups or a mixture of hydrolysable/non- hydrolysable groups. These hydrolysable /non- hydrolysable groups and the related combination thereof are well known in to the art and would be obvious.

The instant application claims the aluminum concentration being maintained at less than 0.3 mol/l and the copending application has an aluminum concentration being maintained at 1.4×10^{-2} and 0.3 mol/l. The instant application claims stirring the mixture at ambient temperature and the instant claim stirs the mixture from 15°C to 35°C. The examiner notes that in both cases the ranges essentially overlap.

Claims 1-18 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting over claims 1, 6, 8 and 11-14 of copending Application No. 10563694. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not yet been patented.

The instant application claims "a mixed aluminum and silicon alkoxide only comprising hydrolyzable functions" and the copending application only comprising hydrolyzable functions. The use of large numbers of hydrolizable groups contributes to the inorganic nature, albeit crystalline nature, of the aluminosilicate, the presence of non-hydrolizable groups such as (alkyl groups) contribute to the organic nature of the structure and would make it less crystalline.

It is common in the art to use aluminum alkoxides or silicon alkoxides with hydrolysable or non-hydrolysable groups and/ or mixtures in order to balance these two properties. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have used hydrolysable or non-hydrolysable groups and/ or mixtures. The usage of hydrolysable or non- hydrolysable groups is commonly used to control the crosslink density (related to film durability and absorptivity) of the aluminosilicate network whether by exclusively selecting all hydrolysable groups, all non- hydrolysable groups or a mixture of hydrolysable/non- hydrolysable groups. These hydrolysable /non- hydrolysable groups and the related combination thereof are well known in to the art and would be obvious.

Claims 1-18 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting over claims 1-11 and 15-16 of copending Application No.

10578810. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not yet been patented.

The instant application claims "a mixed aluminum and silicon alkoxide only comprising hydrolyzable functions" and the copending application claims a mixture of hydrolyzable and non-hydrolyzable groups. The use of large numbers of hydrolysable groups contributes to the inorganic nature, albeit crystalline nature, of the aluminosilicate, the presence of non-hydrolyzable groups such as (alkyl groups) contribute to the organic nature of the structure and would make it less crystalline.

It is common in the art to use aluminum alkoxides or silicon alkoxides with hydrolysable or non- hydrolysable groups and/ or mixtures in order to balance these two properties. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have used hydrolysable or non-hydrolysable groups and/ or mixtures. The usage of hydrolysable or non- hydrolysable groups is commonly used to control the crosslink density (related to film durability and absorptivity) of the aluminosilicate network whether by exclusively selecting all hydrolysable groups, all non- hydrolysable groups or a mixture of hydrolysable/non- hydrolysable groups. These hydrolysable /non- hydrolysable groups and the related combination thereof are well known in to the art and would be obvious.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Poncelet (WO/2004/009368) in view of Campell (6,409,334).

Regarding Claim 1, 3,4,5,6, 7 and 13-14 Poncelet teaches an ink jet element containing a support which can be made of polyester (page 5, line 5) and at least one

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ink-receiving layer, said ink-receiving layer comprising at least one hydrosoluble binder and at least one aluminosilicate polymer obtainable by a preparation method consisting in treating an aluminum halide with a mixture of at least one silicon alkoxide only having hydrolyzable substituents and at least one silicon alkoxide having a non-hydrolyzable substituent, with an aqueous alkali in the presence of silanol groups, the aluminum concentration being maintained less than 0.3 mol/l, the Al/Si molar ratio being maintained between 1 and 3.6 and the alkali/Al molar ratio being maintained between 2.3 and 3; and then stirring the resulting mixture at ambient temperature in the presence of silanol groups for long enough to form the hybrid aluminosilicate polymer (page 3, lines 13-30; page 4, lines 1-24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use hydrolysable or non-hydrolysable groups and/ or mixtures for the intended application. It would have been a simple matter of selecting the appropriate aluminum or silicon compounds that did not contain alkyl substituents or some other non-hydrolysable group to achieve the desired aluminosilicate composition

Poncelet discloses a polyester substrate and an ink receiving layer (called porous ink-permeable layer by applicant) applied to the substrate but fails to mention a porous polyester ink receiving layer with an ink absorbency rate resulting in a dry time of less than about 10 seconds and a total absorbent capacity of at least about 14 cm³/m².

Campbell teaches an ink jet structure with a polyester support (column 7, line 55) composed of polyethylene terephthalate (column 4, line 35) and a porous ink permeable

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upper polyester layer comprising a continuous polyester phase. Campell further discloses that polyethylene terephthalate or poly(ethylene-1,4-cyclohexylenedimethylene terephthalate are used in the upper polyester layer (column 4, lines 19-26). Campell also discloses that such materials are commonly known in the art to serve in this function (column 4, lines 17-21). Campell discloses that the porous ink permeable upper polyester layer comprising a continuous polyester phase has an ink absorbency rate resulting in a dry time of less than about 10 seconds and a total absorbent capacity of at least about $14 \text{ cm}^3/\text{m}^2$ (column 2, lines 45-53). These values overlap with the range taught by the applicant.

Poncelet and Campell teach ink jet constructions with a polyester support and ink receiving layer. Poncelet does not teach the porous polyester ink receiving layer. Campell discloses an ink permeable upper polyester layer (ink receiving layer) having a continuous polyester phase having a good ink absorbency rate (column 2, lines 45-53) resulting in fast ink dry times and good image density (column 2, lines 58-59).

A person of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated by the use the teaching of Poncelet and Campell to combine the polyester support of Poncelet with the porous polyester ink receiving layer of Campell to achieve fast ink dry times and good image density.

Regarding Claim 2, Poncelet discloses the method for preparing the hybrid aluminosilicate (page 7, lines 26-27) involves an aqueous solution of sodium, potassium or lithium hydroxide (page 8, lines 4-5).

Regarding Claim 8, Poncelet discloses a preparation method that comprises treating a mixed aluminum and silicon precursor resulting from the hydrolysis of a mixture of aluminum compounds and silicon compounds only having hydrolyzable substituents and silicon compounds having a non-hydrolyzable substituent is a product from an aqueous alkali (pages 3, lines 21-24) where by the aluminum compound is selected from the group consisting of aluminum salts, aluminum alkoxides and aluminum halogenoalkoxides, at least one compound selected from the group consisting of unmodified silicon alkoxides and chloroalkoxides, at least one compound selected from the group consisting of modified silicon alkoxides and chloroalkoxides. (page 6, lines 10-15).

The examiner takes the position that one would have full liberty to remove silicon compounds having non-hydrolyzable substituents resulting in the hydrolysis of a mixture of aluminum compounds and silicon compounds only having hydrolyzable substituents.

Regarding Claim 9, Poncelet discloses a recording element where the mixed aluminum and silicon compounds are made from a mixture (i) of an aluminum halide and (ii) a mixture with at least one silicon compound having hydrolyzable substituents and at least one silicon compound having non-hydrolyzable substituents (page 7, lines 1-3).

The examiner takes the position that one would have full liberty to remove silicon compounds having non-hydrolyzable substituents resulting in a mixture (i) of an aluminum halide and (ii) silicon compound having hydrolyzable substituents.

Regarding Claim 10, Poncelet discloses a silicon alkoxide where the hydrolyzable functions is tetramethyl or tetraethyl orthosilicate (page 7, lines 4-14).

Regarding Claims 11, Poncelet discloses that the hybrid aluminosilicate in the ink receiving layer comprises 5 to 95 percent by weight of the dry state ink receiving layer (page 11, lines 28-30).

Regarding Claim 12, Poncelet discloses a recording element where the hydrophilic binder can be gelatin or polyvinyl alcohol (page 5, line 15).

Regarding Claims 15-18, Poncelet does not disclose voiding agents in the porous upper polyester layer.

Campell teaches an ink jet structure with an ink-permeable upper polyester layer with voids that are interconnected or open-celled (column 3, 37-38). The voiding agent is present in the amount of 30-50% (column 4, lines 42-44). The voiding agent is selected from the group consisting of silica, alumina, calcium carbonate, and barium sulfate. Typical polymeric organic materials for the microbeads include polystyrenes, polyamides, fluoro polymers, poly(methyl methacrylate), poly(butyl acrylate),

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polycarbonates, or polyolefins (column 4, lines 45-50). The voiding agent size is between 0.1 to 50 microns (column 4, line 40).

At the time of the invention a person of ordinary skill in the art with the teaching of Poncelet and Campell would be motivated to modify the ink receiving layer of Poncelet with the upper voided (porous) polyester layer taught by Campell since the voids taught by Campell lead to efficient absorption of printed inks commonly applied to ink jet imaging supports without the need of multiple processing steps and multiple coated layers (column 3, lines 21-27).

Claims 1-8 and 10-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lui (6548149) in view of Cambell (6,409,334).

Regarding Claims 1, 3-8, 11 and 13-14, Lui discloses an ink recording element formed on a substrate and including a binder and particles of silica prepared by wet method and/or aluminosilicate agglomerated with each other without binder (abstract). Lui discloses an ink receiving layer (called ink permeable layer by applicant) formed from a list of thermoplastic polymers which include polyester resins (column 18, line 34). Lui further discloses that the ink receiving layer can be formed directly on the support (column 17, lines 28-30). Lui further discloses that the aluminosilicate can be produced by subjecting a mixture containing, as principal components, aluminum alkoxide and silicon hydroxide for a hydrolysis (controlled) procedure, and a complex mixture of products results comprising alumina moieties and silica moieties which are closely

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combined with each other to such an extent that these moieties cannot be isolated from each other. Usually, in the aluminosilicate particles, the alumina moieties (Al_2O_3) and the silica moieties (SiO_2) are contained in a weight ratio (Al/Si) of 1:4 to 4:1, preferably about 6:2 (column 9, lines 44-53).

The examiner takes the position that Lui demonstrates that the preparation of aluminosilicate is conducted by hydrolysis and results in a specific ratio range relative to Al/Si. One skilled in the art would conduct such a synthesis to produce the desired ratio similar to the applicant. Lui teaches the preparation of aluminosilicate and its use in ink receiving layers.

It is common in the art to use aluminum alkoxides or silicon alkoxides with hydrolysable or non-hydrolysable groups and/ or mixtures in order to achieve the appropriate level of properties such as solvent resistance, durability and absorptivity of the resulting aluminosilicate polymer. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to have used hydrolysable or non-hydrolysable groups and/ or mixtures.

If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process.” (In re Thorpe, 227 USPQ 964,966). Once the examiner provides a rationale tending to show that the claimed product appears to be the same or similar to that of the prior art, although produced by a different process, the burden shifts to the applicant to come forward with evident establishing an unobvious difference

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between the claimed product and the prior art product (in re Marosi, 710 F.2nd, 802, 218 USPQ 289, 292 (Fed. Cir. 1983, MPEP 2113)).

Lui discloses a polyester substrate (column 7, line 42-44), an ink receiving layer (called porous ink-permeable layer by applicant) applied to the substrate (abstract) and the ink receiving layer is formed on a thermoplastic polymer which includes polyester resins (column 18, lines 27-34). Lui fails to teach a porous polyester material.

Campell teaches an ink jet structure with a polyester support (column 7, line 55) composed of polyethylene terephthalate (column 4, line 33-35) and a porous ink permeable upper polyester layer comprising a continuous polyester phase. Campell further discloses that polyethylene terephthalate or poly(ethylene-1,4-cyclohexylenedimethylene terephthalate are used in the upper polyester layer (column 4, lines 19-26). Campell also discloses that such materials are commonly known in the art to serve in this function (column 4, lines 17-21). Campell discloses that the porous ink permeable upper polyester layer comprising a continuous polyester phase has an ink absorbency rate resulting in a dry time of less than about 10 seconds and a total absorbent capacity of at least about $14 \text{ cm}^3/\text{m}^2$ (column 2, lines 45-53). The values for ink absorbency rate and total absorbent capacity overlap with the ranges taught by the applicant.

Lui and Campell teach ink jet constructions with a polyester support and a polyester ink receiving layer. Poncelet does not teach the porous polyester ink receiving layer.

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Campell discloses an ink permeable upper polyester layer (ink receiving layer) comprising a continuous polyester phase having a good ink absorbency rate (column 2, lines 45-53) resulting in fast ink dry times and good image density (column 2, lines 58-59). A person of ordinary skills in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated by the use the teaching of Lui and Campell to combine the polyester support of Lui with the porous polyester ink receiving layer of Campell to achieve fast ink dry times and good image density.

Regarding Claim 2, Lui does not disclose the use of sodium, potassium and lithium hydroxide in the hydrolysis of the aluminum and silicon compounds.

The examiner takes the position the hydrolysis of metal alkoxide compounds is standard in the art and generally conducted under basic condition due to the instability of such material to acidic reaction medium. A person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have full range to use a plethora of basic material to affect controlled hydrolysis which would include sodium, potassium or lithium hydroxide.

Regarding Claim 10, Lui discloses the use of tetraethyl orthosilicate in the preparation of aluminosilicate (column 23, lines 12-25).

Regarding Claim 12, Lui discloses polyvinyl alcohol as a binder for the recording media (column 8, line 33).

Regarding Claims 15-18, Lui does not disclose voiding agents in a porous upper polyester layer.

Campell teaches an ink jet structure with an ink-permeable upper polyester layer with voids that are interconnected or open-celled (column 3, 37-38). The voiding agent is present in the amount of 30-50% (column 4, lines 42-44). The voiding agent is selected from the group consisting of silica, alumina, calcium carbonate, and barium sulfate. Typical polymeric organic materials for the microbeads include polystyrenes, polyamides, fluoro polymers, poly(methyl methacrylate), poly(butyl acrylate), polycarbonates, or polyolefins (column 4, lines 45-50). The voiding agent size is between 0.1 to 50 microns (column 4, line 40).

Campell teaches an ink receiving layer on a polyester base containing voiding agents. At the time of the invention with the teaching of Lui and Campell a person of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to modify the ink receiving layer of Lui with the upper voided polyester layer taught by Campell since the voids taught by Campell lead to efficient absorption of printed inks commonly applied to ink jet imaging supports without the need of multiple processing steps and multiple coated layers (column 3, lines 21-27).

Conclusion

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to GREGORY CLARK whose telephone number is (571)270-7087. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 7:00 AM to 5 PM Alternating Fri 7:30 AM to 4 PM and Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Larry Tarazano can be reached on (571) 272-1515. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/D. Lawrence Tarazano/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1794

GDC